



Junction City, Kansas,
SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

For the gratification of the curious, as well as for our own convenience, we place on this paper the names of those interested in it.

Wm. K. Bartlett and S. M. Strickler own the establishment, while those whose names have appeared do the mechanical and editorial labor. With unequalled liberality the proprietors have devoted their means to the establishment of a press at this place. They have given us unlimited freedom, having nothing whatever to do with the paper, except to foot its bills, and—collect what they can. Money thus advanced will return a richer reward than any other mode of investment. They have placed upon a firm foundation the only reliable newspaper ever published in Western Kansas, and have entitled themselves to the gratitude of every settler.

For the Dickinson County Tax List, which appears to-day, we receive the miserable pittance of SIXTEEN DOLLARS AND SEVENTY CENTS, COUNTY SCRIP, for four insertions. According to our terms it would be Seventy-five Dollars, which is a fair price for such stuff. Elect that same Legislature next winter, and they would stop the press entirely, and legislate us back into the Dark Ages. Why is it printer's wages alone are subject to the dictation of legislation? What would the Supreme Court say? It suggests an Editorial Convention. The law requiring the sale of delinquent lands will be generally inoperative hereafter.

Kansas has two Major Generals, and two Brigadiers. Blunt and Mitchell have been confirmed Major Generals, and Deitzler and Lee Brigadier Generals. If the selections are as good and well-deserved throughout the rest of the army, then we have the metal that will lead to victory.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society are pleased to be able to state, is now in a most flourishing and progressive condition, and bids fair to be the means of materially advancing our Agricultural interests in more ways than one. Struggling for a long time with the want of interest felt by the community in its objects, it has, during the past winter, through the energetic efforts of President Bailey, gained a position as regards numbers and talent, that will make it a controlling power in our agricultural districts, and cause the farmers to look upon it as truly an institution for their benefit. The Society now numbers over one hundred Life Members, including some of the best practical farmers in the State, and cannot fail to move onward to success.

The Society during last winter held several meetings, at Topeka, as a Farmer's Club, and many interesting facts were elicited. It was conclusively proven that we need not depend upon corn, or even corn and wheat alone for staple crops, as many do in this section, and at a time when many other products are paying much better. Tobacco, it was shown, could not only be raised in this State, but raised at an immense profit. Hemp, barley and flax it was proven are admirably adapted to our soil and climate, while cotton, at the present high prices, would be largely remunerative. The cultivation of the grape opens a new source of revenue to our farmers, offering, peculiarly, great inducements. Our farmers have been hesitating about engaging in the culture of new crops, fearful of failure. They knew that corn and wheat could be raised, but were skeptical about other and better paying crops. They have been so too long. It has been but a short time since our farmers have realized the fact that they could raise wheat successfully, and there are some that still doubt, although it is well known that this whole section of our State is supplied with the very best kind of flour, and of its own raising. While there has been so many waiting in doubt, with their hands in their pockets, we have had a few stirring, energetic, progressive men who have been at work. Not content with putting in a crop of corn, to gather and sell at twenty cents a bushel, they have been experimenting, and finding out what our soil and climate will do, and what will, and will not, pay. They have been successful, and by their enterprise have demonstrated that it pays to farm in Kansas.

But these successful experiments and demonstrated facts might have gone for naught but for our State Agricultural Society, and to that all credit should be given. It has brought these facts, and published them for the benefit of the State. And for this, if nothing more, it deserves the support and encouragement of every man in Kansas. Our future advancement depends almost entirely upon our success in Agriculture, and whatever tends to that success should be cherished by the people. Let every farmer, then, become a member of this Society, and add his mite toward its usefulness.

The Society designs holding a fair about the middle of next October. Let Western Kansas be fully represented with the products of her soil. If our farmers will only try, we doubt not but she will compare favorably with any other section of the State. Now is the time to commence preparation.

The spring trade opens briskly, and large stocks are being laid in by the Leavenworth dealers. We would call the attention of country purchasers to the establishment of F. B. Merk, Delaware Street, Leavenworth, where can be found a complete assortment of stoves, tin, copper, and hollow ware.

Albert O. Wagstaff, a brother of the late Union candidate for Governor, died at Paola on Tuesday last, after a long illness.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863.

Editors:—I have often thought I would acknowledge the pleasure I receive from the perusal of your weekly missive, and, perhaps, add a few words relating to the doings at the Federal city, if they would prove acceptable to your readers. The intention has been good, but I plead guilty of delaying to act.

I cannot commend too highly the result of your enterprise in establishing a good paper in Western Kansas; and in saying this I mean no hollow compliment, resulting from any undue bias from a friendly interest in your welfare. Those who are competent to judge tell me that it is one of the best rural papers of the country, taking into view the many disadvantages you have to encounter. He who furnishes good reading to the community is doing much to lay deep the foundations of good society, and preserve the inheritance of a free government. The abnegation of evil from your columns, and the inculcation of good, are passive elements which tend not most to commend your paper. It takes sides for our country in this hour of our danger, and struggle against secret enemies, and open foes. You are making history, and it will record for you a bright paragraph, inscribe a page honorable to your heads and hearts, in this that you gave words of cheer and firm support to the brave men battling for our country. It is the pride and glory of a loyal paper to emblazon the names of the heroes of this war, and in this respect you are not remiss in giving the deeds of valor of those who have gone out from your midst to the battle-field; and not a small array of names are they, considering the small population of a newly settled country.

This is no time for despondency that the rebellion is not crushed out. This is but the beginning of the war, and it is the beginning of the end. We are measuring the cause, the deep subtlety of the treason, the magnitude of the crime, and its phrenzied power. It is no sixty days' conquest required to cure an evil of a half-century's growth. Though it has been latent while controlling the councils of the Nation, it was, nevertheless, all the time plotting and preparing for open defiance, when the sceptre should have passed from their hands.

The rebellion is rank, and animated by a malign power. It exhibits to the world a unanimity and persistence of purpose which would challenge our respect and admiration, if devoted to a better cause. No measures of pacification can cure it. The traitors will it that we shall meet them with arms, and that we shall fight out this contest to the bitter end; and who can doubt the issue when the whole strength of the Government in the free and loyal States arises in its majesty! The Government is putting down a rebellion, but in doing it the great Northern principles of civilization, with all its blessings, supplant its opposing system, the cause of all our present trouble. This is the crisis unsought and unprovoked. The wrong doer and the aggressor have forced it to an issue, and may Heaven favor the right! No one need feel timid because Copperheads are here and there uncoiling and opening their deadly fangs. Their virus is normal—they have been Copperheads all the time, though they have but recently gained sufficient boldness to show their real character. They crawled into the Democratic fold, but such men as John Van Buren, Brady, Dix, Wright, Andrew Johnson, and hosts of other loyal Democrats and patriots, are taking up clubs to kill them. Already they are crawling into their holes. The separation is fast taking place, their malignity is too bare faced, and they can no longer use a name to conceal their real character.

Little Kansas, schooled in trial and hardship, has won its niche of glory in this struggle for liberty. Her sons know the foe, and deal the blow where it will most effectually cripple him. Treason, then, hides its deformed head, feeling its own ugliness in the light of such effulgence of patriotism and virtue. When the only representative in Congress from that infant State would ingloriously yield all to the rebels, how sudden retributive justice is meted out to a recreant servant by your patriotic Legislature. Such a rebuke is instructive. In Senators, Kansas is blessed. Both are devoted to the interests of the people, and true to their Country. They have worked hard, long, faithfully, and deserve well of their constituents.

A Fight in Tennessee.

Dispatches from Nashville state that four hundred Federal troops, commanded by Col. Hall, of the 105th Ohio, with two pieces of artillery, left Murfreesboro on the 20th, on a reconnaissance. Some miles out he encountered Wheeler and Morgan's cavalry, and took a position to wait an attack, in the meantime sending back for reinforcements. The fight was commenced by the rebels, who were repulsed after endeavoring to rally, and fled in confusion, losing 50 killed and 150 wounded and 100 prisoners. Upon the arrival of reinforcements, the rebels were hotly pursued. It is rumored that 1000 prisoners have been taken. Part of the rebel cavalry dismounted and attacked with impetuosity, but were repulsed at every point. A section of Captain Harris' battery kept up all the time a most effective fire. The rebels, annoyed at the execution it was doing, massed three regiments and charged the battery, but the 101st Indiana, who were lying concealed behind the battery, waited until the rebels were within thirty yards, when they opened a most destructive fire, causing them to recoil, and they finally retreated in confusion from the field, leaving their dead and wounded.

Our loss was 7 killed and 31 wounded. The battle lasted about four hours.

BONDS.—A Mr. Smith has applied to Judge Safford, at Topeka, for a writ of Injunction against the Governor, Secretary and Auditor, to prohibit the issuing of the fifty-four thousand four hundred dollars of State Bonds authorized by the Legislature. But the Bonds have been issued and very likely negotiated by Governor Carney, who is now in Washington.—Conservative.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Lieut. Col. Fry, of the regular army, has been appointed Provost Marshal General. It is stated that a draft of 500,000 men is now to be ordered, and that arrangements have been made to enforce the conscription without delay.

The Galveston (Texas) News of the 2d, says an official letter from the French Consul at Matamoras, says the city of Mexico has been taken by the French troops.

It is untrue that Gen. Sigel has withdrawn his resignation.

Gold in Richmond is four hundred per cent. premium. Transactions are reported at six hundred.

It is understood at the Treasury Department, that a deputation from foreign bankers had waited upon the Secretary in person, and had offered a large loan in specie at current rates.

The Navy Department has been informed that the gunboat Sagamore, on the 8th, captured off Hillsboro, Florida, the slop Enterprise, loaded with cotton, having run out of Mosquito Inlet.

Major General Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A., died in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 21st inst., of congestion of the lungs. He had been sick but a few days.

A special to the Herald says Gen. Burnside has received his final orders from the War Department, and left the 21st for Fort Monroe.

The Philadelphia Inquirer's special from Washington says rebel prisoners report that six or eight gunboats passed Fort Sumter on Monday and Tuesday, and that Charleston was being bombarded.

Mr. J. Cook, U. S. Loan Agent, announces the conversion of two million Legal Tenders in the 5.20 Government loan within the last six days. Among the subscriptions on the 20th was 100,000 in Cincinnati and 20,000 in Cleveland. Total that day, \$700,000.

The latest intelligence from the Black Brigade, which is now marching into Florida, is that they have taken several important points, with many prisoners, and captured large quantities of ammunition and supplies, and are still driving the enemy before them.

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture, off New Inlet, St. George's Sound, of the schooner Hortense, bound from Havana to Mobile; and of the schooner Anna, while endeavoring to break the blockade, on the sand bar, off the mouth of Suwannee River, Florida.

A gentleman arrived at Fayetteville, Ark., from Texas, on the 17th inst., and represents that the condition of the rebels in that State is most deplorable. Union men are openly denouncing the Southern Confederacy as played out. A large party is trying to raise the Lone Star Flag, and colonies are being made up to go to Mexico.

Gen. Hooker reviewed the 16th army corps on the 19th. After the review he met the officers at Gen. Slocum's headquarters. He expressed satisfaction at their soldierly appearance, and said he relied on them for assistance and hearty co-operation in the ensuing campaign. So far as he was concerned he meant there should be no mistakes or doubtful results, if the enemy did not run.

Washington letters say it will be impossible to draft before June or perhaps July. In the meantime the Government will prepare before hand, for their equipment; also that a loan of \$100,000,000 has been tendered the Government by a distinguished German banking house.

The President and Cabinet, after giving the subject much deliberation, have decided not to grant letters of marque and reprisal. In their stead, it is understood all vessels fitted out by private parties for the purpose of capturing rebel pirates, will be duly commissioned in the navy and allowed to go on their mission.

Gen. Dix is known to have forwarded statements to Washington from Richmond papers, to the effect that on the 18th inst., Admiral Farragut attacked Port Hudson, and after a sharp fight was severely repulsed. One vessel, the Mississippi, being sunk. They admit, however, that one vessel ran the blockade, and is now between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. The rebel report is not fully credited.

A dispatch dated Vicksburg, 13th, via Cairo, 18th, says night before last twenty-five rebels crossed the river from Vicksburg in small skiffs, and tried to cut the levee below the mouth of the canal. They were discovered and taken, every man of them.

The Little Rock Democrat of March 11th, says it is rumored that Price had crossed the Mississippi below Vicksburg. The same sheet contains the farewell address of Gen. Hindman to his troops, and has an account of a battle in Cache Valley, New Mexico, between the rebel Col. Conner and the Utah Indians, in which 325 of the latter were killed, 100 being squaws. The said Little Rock contemporary also publishes the speech of Vallandigham, delivered in the House of Representatives, in view of the crisis, and applauds him as the greatest statesman of the age.

The following explains something of recent matters near Port Hudson: Dispatches from Jackson, Mississippi, 14th, stating that Helena was attacked in the rear on Monday, the 8th; that heavy firing was heard there on the 13th. St. Helena is about twenty-five miles in the rear of Port Hudson, in an easterly direction, and when we remember the forces of Gen. Banks have been for some time moving in that direction from Baton Rouge towards Port Hudson by Amite river, the heavy firing may probably be accounted for, from the fact that Port Hudson is being invested by land and water. In this connection, the Richmond Whig of the 18th mourns over reverses in the Southwest; and it is remarkable that a dispatch from Port Hudson was read in the rebel Senate the same day, causing a lively sensation.

Deserters from Mobile report the rebels there number 7,000 men, under General

Buckner. They have eight wooden steam gunboats of ten guns each, also a cutter and a ram. Two new rams have been completed, and a fifty gun frigate is being built at Selma, to be floated down the river on hogheads. Two more rams will be completed in a few weeks. The channel in Mobile bay is blockaded by a number of vessels, but no torpedoes have been sunk. Two or three forts are iron clad.

The Herald's Washington dispatch states that it is confidently asserted in military circles that Gen. Heintzleman will assume the command assigned to Gen. Sumner, and supersede Gen. Curtis in Missouri.

A Fight on the Rappahannock.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 18th, says: A most brilliant cavalry fight occurred on the Rappahannock yesterday, beginning at Kelley's Ford. A reconnaissance under the command of Gen. Averill, forced a passage over the river in the face of a determined resistance by a considerable body of rebel sharpshooters, who were covered by houses and rifle pits and a dry mill-race, with an abatis in front. The ford admitted but a single horseman at a time, and the stream, which was swollen, was very rapid. Arriving at the south side of the river, our cavalry charged the rebels in their entrenchments, killing or capturing their whole force, besides securing a large number of horses near by. A short distance from the shore, Gen. Averill's command encountered the rebel cavalry under Stuart and Lee, who had hastened from Culpeper to prevent our passage. They made some dashing charges on our troops, who repulsed them, and in turn charged them with fearful effect, using sabres only in the conflict. Whenever the enemy made a stand they were immediately charged upon and routed from their positions with great loss.

The battle lasted five hours, and was a series of charges and hand to hand conflicts, resulting in the falling back of the enemy.

The forces were about two thousand on each side. The enemy at last took refuge behind an entrenched battery, four miles from the ford, flanked by rifle pits and abatis.

Among the prisoners is Major Breckinridge. About eighty prisoners have been brought in.

Rebel Forebodings of Disaster.

The Richmond Examiner, Jeff. Davis' organ, of the 19th, has an extraordinary leader, the tone of which is evidently intended to prepare the public mind of the South for serious reverses along the line of the Rappahannock. It commences as follows: The active operations of the Federal Army, under Hooker, are now commenced, and either a decisive battle or a retreat of Gen. Lee must be the speedy consequence. The latter contingency is possible, but not probable, and another struggle over the line of the Rappahannock may be sadly anticipated. After speculations on the supposed plan of Gen. Hooker, and the strength and probability of the success of Lee's forces, the editor remarks: If, however, the Confederate force is not sufficiently numerous to prevent the completion of the manœuvres it is supposed that no course remains but to fall back upon some point nearer Richmond, and give the enemy battle at a greater distance from his base.

South American News.

By the steamship Champion, from Aspinwall, we have late and important advices from Central America and the United States of Columbia. A collision between the troops of Guatemala, under President Canvera, and those of Salvador, under President Barrios, took place February 22, near the city of San Salvador, and resulted, after two days' fighting, in the total defeat of the Guatemalan army, with a loss of four rifled guns, a considerable amount of ammunition, three killed and a large number wounded. It is believed, from present indication, five of the Central American States will become involved in the quarrel.

News from the capital of New Grenada is to the effect that the National Convention of all the States of Columbia met at Rio Negro, and that Masquera sent in his resignation as Provisional President, accompanied by a history of his operations during the revolution. The Convention appointed a committee of five to carry on the Government until a Federal Constitution could be made and promulgated.

The Yazo Pass Expedition.

A Memphis dispatch of the 18th says: We have intelligence from the Yazoo Pass expedition to Saturday morning. The fleet consisted of the Chillicothe, Baron de Kalb five gunboats and eighteen transports. The Chillicothe was three miles ahead. At the town of Greenwood, five large guns opened on her, the Chillicothe opened on the battery, fighting all day Friday. One of the enemy's guns were dismantled. The Chillicothe received sixty-four shots. One entered a port hole, killing three and wounding fourteen. On Saturday, up to 9 o'clock, only a few shots had been fired, and very little spirit shown. The Chillicothe was said to be short of ammunition. The final result of the fight is yet to be learned. Besides the Greenwood battery, the enemy are said to be strongly fortified at Yazoo City and at Manchester.

Elopement in High Life.

An elopement took place at Topeka a few days ago, that has caused not a little gossip at the Capital City. The man is a well known merchant, who has a wife and several children, and the lady is of respectable connection and unmarried. The guilty pair left this city Tuesday for the East. Sheriff Hale, of Topeka, followed them last evening. From what we can learn, there has been an intimacy existing between the parties for nearly a year. We have the names, but forbear giving them at present.—Leav. Bulletin.

DICKINSON COUNTY Delinquent Tax List, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SO much of each tract of land, in the subjoined list, as may be necessary for that purpose, will, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY NEXT, and the next succeeding days thereafter, be sold by me at Public Auction, at my office, at the Seat of Justice of said County, for the taxes, penalties, and charges thereon.

JOSIAH JONES,
Treasurer of Dickinson Co.
By R. S. MILLER, Deputy.

Township 11 Range 2, East.	Sec.	Town.	R.
Subdivision of Section.	1	11	2
w h f of s w q r	12	11	2
n w q r of n w q r	12	11	2
Subdivision of Section.	2	11	2
s w q r of s e q r	26	11	8
e h f of s e q r	27	11	8
e h f of s e q r of n e q r	26	11	8
n e q r of s e q r	26	11	8
o f s e q r	26	11	8
n w q r	26	11	8
s e q r	26	11	8
w h f of s w q r	22	11	8
w h f of n e q r	22	11	8
s w q r of n e q r n w q r	22	11	8
o f s e q r	22	11	8
n e q r of s w q r and n w q r	22	11	8
q r of s e q r	27	11	8
s e q r of n e q r	26	11	8
s h f of n w q r	26	11	8
Subdivision of Section.	3	11	2
lot 3 and the s e q r of n w q r	24	11	4
s e q r	11	11	4
n e q r of s e q r and s e q r of n e q r	12	11	4
Subdivision of Section.	4	11	2
s h f s e q r and e h f of s w q r	13	12	8
n e q r	11	12	8
w h f of n w q r s e q r of n w q r and s w q r of n e q r	12	12	8
w h f of n e q r and e h f of n w q r	1	12	3
s e q r	2	12	3
n h f of n e q r and s e q r of n e q r	2	12	3
n e q r of n e q r	2	12	3
n h f of s w q r and w h f of n w q r	1	12	3
w h f of s e q r and s h f of n e q r	13	12	3
n w q r	13	12	3
e h f of s w q r n e q r of n w q r and n w q r of n e q r	12	12	3
Subdivision of Section.	5	12	2
n h f of n e q r	27	12	4
s h f of s e q r	22	12	4
s h f of n e q r and n h f of s e q r	22	12	4
n w q r	27	12	4
s w q r	32	12	4
n e q r	21	12	4
n w q r	21	12	4
n w q r	23	12	4
n w q r	6	12	4
n w q r	19	12	4
s e q r of s e q r	13	12	4
e h f of n e q r	24	12	4
lots 3 and 9	26	12	4
n h f of n w q r	34	12	4
s e q r of s w q r and s w q r of n e q r	27	12	4
n h f of s w q r and s h f of n w q r	34	12	4
lots 189	33	12	4
lots 4 and 5	34	12	4
e h f of n e q r	28	12	4
n w q r	18	12	4
lots 7 8 9 10 and 16	31	12	4
lots 3 and 10	32	12	4
e h f of s e q r and n w q r of s e q r	19	12	4
n e q r of n e q r	30	12	4
e h f of n e q r and s w q r of n e q r	13	12	4
lots 5 and 6	25	12	4
lots 5 and 6	32	12	4
lot 4	33	12	4
e h f of s w q r and s w q r of s w q r	14	12	4
n w q r of n e q r	22	12	4
e h f of n e q r and n w q r of n e q r	22	12	4
s w q r	29	12	4
n e q r	11	12	4
n e q r	18	12	4
n e q r	20	12	4
s e q r	20	12	4
n h f of s w q r	27	12	4
e h f of s e q r	28	12	4
w h f of n e q r n w q r of s e q r & n e q r of s w q r	28	12	4
n w q r	28	12	4
lot 10	32	12	4
lots 3 and 6	35	12	4
lot 21 and n h f of n e q r	34	12	4
Subdivision of Section.	6	13	4
lot 15	31	12	4
lots 2 and 7	6	13	4
w h f of n e q r	33	12	4
and lots 1 and 2	3	13	4
s e q r of n e q r and lots 2	6	13	4
3 11 and 12	7	13	4
and lot 2	7	13	4
lots 1 and 2	1	13	4
lots 6 9 10 and 13	6	13	4
s e q r of n w q r n h f of s w q r and lots 1 and 3	7	13	4
lot 2 and s e q r of n e q r	4	13	4
Subdivision of Section.	7	13	1
s e q r	21	13	1
n h f of n w q r	27	13	1
s w q r of s w q r	22	13	1
s w q r	31	13	1
lots 1 2 3 and 4	19	13	1
lot 1	20	13	1
lots 4 5 6 & n e q r of s w q r and n w q r of s e q r	26	13	1
e h f of n e q r and s w q r of n e q r	31	13	1
lots 7 and 9	30	13	1
s h f of s w q r and s w q r of s e q r	20	13	1
lots 1 3 4 and 9	27	13	1
n w q r of s w q r	26	13	1
s h f of n w q r n h f of s w q r n e q r	20	13	1
s h f of n e q r and n h f of s e q r	20	13	1
n w q r	21	13	1
n w q r	19	13	1
w h f of s e q r n e q r of s w q r and lot 1	24	13	1
lots 1 2 7 and 8	25	13	1
s e q r	22	13	1
s h f of s e q r s e q r of s w q r	18	13	1
n w q r	18	13	1
Subdivision of Section.	8	14	1
n e q r of n e q r	11	14	1
w h f of s w q r	24	14	1
e h f of s w q r and s w q r of n e q r	1	14	1

Township 14 Range 2, East.			
Subdivision of Section.	Sec.	Town.	Range
w h f of s w q r	2	14	2
w h f of s w q r	28	14	2
e h f of s e q r	22	14	2
n w q r	84	14	2
w h f of s e q r	27	14	2
n e q r	8	14	2
s h f of n e q r and w h f of s e q r	11	14	2
Township 15 Range 4, East.			
Subdivision of Section.	Sec.	Town.	Range
s h f of n w q r n e q r of n w q r and s w q r	35	16	4
n e q r of s e q r	22		
s w q r of s w q r and n h f of s w q r	23	16	4
s w q r	4	16	4
e h f of n w q r and w h f of n e q r	27	16	4
w h f of s w q r and n e q r of s w q r	84		
and n e q r of s e q r	83	16	4
Township 14 Range 4, East.			
Subdivision of Section.	Sec.	Town.	Range
n e q r	25	14	4
n e q r of s e q r n w q r of s e q r and s h f of s w q r	12	14	4
n e q r of n w q r	13	14	4
w h f of s e q r	1	14	4
n e q r of n e q r	12	14	4
s w q r	25	14	4
s e q r	26	14	4
s h f of n e q r and s e q r of n w q r	17	14	4
Township 13 Range 2, East.			
Subdivision of Section.	Sec.	Town.	Range
s h f of n e q r	30	13	2
n h f of s e q r	23		
lot 1	24	13	2
n h f of s w q r and s h f of n w q r	15	13	2
s h f of n w q r and n h f of s w q r	12	13	2
s h f of s w q r	15		
n h f of s w q r	22	13	2
w h f of s w q r and s w q r n w q r	22	13	2
n w q r	24	13	2
s h f of s e q r and s e q r of s w q r	10	13	2
s w q r	11	13	2
s h f of s e q r	11	13	2
n h f of n w q r	26		
lot 1	25	13	2
lots 7 and 8	24	13	2
s e q r	24	13	2
s e q r	14	13	2
s h f of s e q r	10		
n w q r of n e q r	15	13	2
s e q r	25	13	2
n h f of n e q r	28		
e h f of s e q r	29	13	2
Township 12 Range 12.			
Subdivision of Section.	Sec.	Town.	Range
n w q r	32	12	1
n e q r	31	12	1
e h f of s e q r and n w q r of s e q r	30	12	1
Township 16 Range 2.			
Subdivision of Section.	Sec.	Town.	Range
n h f of s w q r and w h f of n w q r	1	16	2
Township 13 Range 3, East.			
Subdivision of Section.	Sec.	Town.	Range
n e q r	23	13	3
s w q r	4	13	3
s h f of n e q r	18	13	3
lots 6 7 and 8	9	13	3
s w q r	11	13	3
lots 5 9 and 10	9	13	3
s e q r	2	13	3
s h f of n w q r	2	13	3
s h f of s e q r	4	13	3
n e q r of s w q r lots 1 3 5	3	13	3
s w q r	23	13	3
n e q r	3	13	3
n e q r	2	13	3
n w q r	22	13	3
s w q r of n e q r	18	13	3
lots 3 4 and 5	19	13	3
s h f of n w q r and n h f of s w q r lot 6	8	13	3
n e q r	18	13	3
n e q r	19	13	3
lots 3 and 4	6	13	3
lots 1 and 2	1		
and 1 and 7	12	13	3
lots 6 7 and 11 and s w q r of n e q r and n w q r of s e q r	1	13	3
s e q r	1	13	3
lots 3 4 and 5	1	13	3
lots 1 2 and 7	1		
and s h f of s e q r	2	13	3
s e q r of n e q r and n h f of s w q r	14	13	3
s e q r of n w q r	12		
lots 3 5 and 6	1	13	3
and lot 1	14		
s w q r of n w q r	11		
and lots 1 3 5 and 6	14	13	3
lots 1 and 2	11		
lots 3 and 4	3	13	3
s e q r of s w q r lots 3 6 10 and 11	20		
and lot 3	17	13	3
n w q r	24	13	3
Township 15 Range 2, East.			
Subdivision of Section.	Sec.	Town.	Range
n e q r of n e q r and w h f of n e q r	28	16	2
s e q r	81	16	2
s h f of n w q r and w h f of n e q r	35	16	2